- (iii) Records documenting that the grower meets the eligibility requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.
- (2) Claims by owners of commercial stone fruit orchards who are not direct marketers. The completed application must be accompanied by a copy of the emergency action notification ordering the destruction of the trees, its accompanying inventory that describes the acreage and ages of trees removed, and documentation verifying that the destruction of trees has been completed and the date of that destruction.
- (3) Claims by owners of fruit tree nurseries. The completed application must be accompanied by a copy of the order prohibiting the sale or movement of the nursery stock, its accompanying inventory that describes the total number of trees and the age and variety, and documentation describing the final disposition of the nursery stock.
- (d) Replanting. Trees of susceptible Prunus species (i.e., Prunus species identified as regulated articles) may not be replanted on premises within a contiguous quarantined area until 3 years from the date the last trees within that area were destroyed because of plum pox pursuant to an emergency action notification issued by APHIS.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0159 and 0579-0251)

[65 FR 55435, Sept. 14, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 30816, June 1, 2004]

Subpart—Citrus Canker

SOURCE: 50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.75-1 Definitions.

ACC coverage. The crop insurance coverage against Asiatic citrus canker (ACC) provided under the Florida Fruit Tree Pilot Crop Insurance Program authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Budded citrus nursery stock. Liners or rootstock citrus plants that have been grafted with a portion of a stem or branch with a vegetative bud (also known as budwood) that are maintained 1 month after grafting or until the plant reaches marketability.

Budded container/greenhouse grown citrus plants. Individual, budded citrus nursery stock maintained in climate-controlled greenhouses in 4-or 6-inch diameter pots until it is sold for commercial use.

Budded field grown citrus plants. Individual, budded citrus nursery stock maintained in the fields until it is sold for commercial use.

Certificate. An official stamp, form, or other document of the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the interstate movement of a regulated article from a quarantined area into any area of the United States.

Certified citrus nursery stock. Citrus nursery stock, such as trees or plants, grown at a nursery that is in compliance with State certification requirements and approved for producing citrus nursery stock for commercial sale.

Citrus canker. A plant disease caused by strains of the bacterium Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri.

Commercial citrus grove. An establishment maintained for the primary purpose of producing citrus fruit for commercial sale.

Commercial citrus nursery. An establishment engaged in, but not limited to, the production of certified citrus nursery stock, including plants for planting or replanting in commercial groves or for wholesale or retail sales.

Commercial citrus-producing area. Any area designated as a commercial citrus-producing area in accordance with § 301.75–5 of this subpart.

Commercial packinghouse. An establishment in which space and equipment are maintained for the primary purpose of disinfecting and packing citrus fruit for commercial sale. A commercial packinghouse must also be licensed, registered, or certified for handling citrus fruit with the State in which it operates and meet all the requirements

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for the license, registration, or certification that it holds.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and a person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles for interstate movement, in which the person pledges to comply with this subpart.

Departmental permit. An official document of the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the movement of a regulated article from a quarantined area.

Departmental tag or label. An official tag or label of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, attached to a regulated article or its container, indicates that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement with a Departmental permit.

Exposed. Determined by an inspector to be at risk for developing citrus canker because of proximity during the past 2 years to infected plants, or to personnel, vehicles, equipment, or other articles that may have been contaminated with bacteria that cause citrus canker.

Grove. Any tree or stand of trees maintained to produce fruit and separated from other trees by a boundary, such as a fence, stream, road, canal, irrigation ditch, hedgerow, open space, or sign or marker denoting change of fruit variety.

Infected. Containing bacteria that cause citrus canker.

Infestation. The presence of a plant or plants infected with citrus canker at a particular location, except when the plant or plants contracted the infection at a previous location and the infection has not spread to any other plant at the present location.

Inspector. An individual authorized by the Administrator to perform the specified duties.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. An official stamp, form, or other document of the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the interstate movement of a regulated article from a quarantined area, but restricting the areas of the United States into which the regulated article may be moved.

Liner or rootstock. Culled seedlings in the growing stage prior to the budding process.

Lot. The inspectional unit for fruit composed of a single variety of fruit that has passed through the entire packing process in a single continuous run not to exceed a single workday (i.e., a run started one day and completed the next is considered two lots).

Move. Ship, carry, transport, offer for shipment, receive for shipment, or allow to be transported by any means.

Movement. The act of shipping, carrying, transporting, offering for shipment, receiving for shipment, or allowing to be transported by any means.

Nursery. Any premises, including greenhouses but excluding any grove, at which nursery stock is grown or maintained.

Nursery stock. Living plants and plant parts intended to be planted, to remain planted, or to be replanted.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Public order. Either an "Agreement to Destroy and Covenant Not to Sue" signed by the grove owner and the Florida Department of Food and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry (DPI), or an "Immediate Final Order" issued by DPI, both of which identify citrus trees infected with or exposed to citrus canker and order their destruction.

Quarantined area. Any area designated as a quarantined area in accordance with §301.75-4 of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in §301.75–3 (a) or (b) of this subpart or designated as a regulated article in accordance with §301.75–3(c) of this subpart.

Regulated fruit, regulated nursery stock, regulated plant, regulated seed, regulated tree. Any fruit, nursery stock, plant, seed, or tree defined as a regulated article.

Seedlings. Certified citrus seeds densely planted in seed beds and allowed to germinate and grow until their viability as liners or rootstock can be assessed.

State. Each of the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands

of the United States, and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

United States. All of the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

[55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 1521, Jan. 22, 1996; 65 FR 61080, Oct. 16, 2000; 66 FR 32717, June 18, 2001; 71 FR 33172, June 8, 2006; 72 FR 13427, Mar. 22, 2007; 72 FR 65203, Nov. 19, 2007; 74 FR 54444, Oct. 22, 2009]

§ 301.75-2 General prohibitions.

- (a) Regulated articles may not be moved interstate from a quarantined area except in accordance with a protocol in §§ 301.75–6, 301.75–7, or 301.75–8, or in accordance with § 301.75–4 if less than an entire State is designated as a quarantined area. Regulated articles may be moved in accordance with the regulations in § 301.75–9 for scientific or experimental purposes only.
- (b) Regulated articles moved from a quarantined area with a limited permit may not be moved interstate into any commercial citrus-producing area, except as follows: The regulated articles may be moved through a commercial citrus-producing area if they are covered, or enclosed in containers or in a compartment of a vehicle, while in the commercial citrus-producing area, and are not unloaded in the commercial citrus-producing area without the permission of an inspector.
- (c) Regulated articles moved interstate with a limited permit to an area of the United States that is not a commercial citrus-producing area may not subsequently be moved interstate into any commercial citrus-producing area.

[55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990; 55 FR 48208, Nov. 19, 1990; 72 FR 13427, Mar. 22, 2007]

§ 301.75-3 Regulated articles.

(a) Plants or plant parts, including fruit and seeds, or any of the following: All species, clones, cultivars, strains, varieties, and hybrids of the genera Citrus and Fortunella, and all clones, cultivars, strains, varieties, and hybrids of the species Clausena lansium and Poncirus trifoliata. The most common of these are: lemon, pummelo, grapefruit, key lime, persian lime, tan-

gerine, satsuma, tangor, citron, sweet orange, sour orange, mandarin, tangelo, ethrog, kumquat, limequat, calamondin, trifoliate orange, and wampi.

- (b) Grass, plant, and tree clippings.
- (c) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, when it is determined by an inspector that it presents a risk of spread of citrus canker and the person in possession thereof has actual notice that the product, article, or means of conveyance is subject to the provisions of this subpart.

[50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 12180, Mar. 24, 1989. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-4 Quarantined areas.

- (a) The following States or portions of States are designated as quarantined areas: The State of Florida.
- (b) The Administrator may designate any non-quarantined area as a quarantined area in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section upon giving written notice of this designation to the owner or persons in possession of the non-quarantined area. Thereafter, regulated articles may be moved interstate from that area only in accordance with this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area will be added to the list in paragraph (a) of this section, or the Administrator will terminate the designation. The owner or person in possession of an area for which designation is terminated will be given written notice as soon as practicable.
- (c) Any State or portion of a State where an infestation is detected will be designated as a quarantined area and will remain so until the area has been without infestation for 2 years.
- (d) Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) Survey. No area has been designated a survey area.
- (2) Intrastate movement of regulated articles. The State enforces restrictions on the intrastate movement of regulated articles from the quarantined area that are at least as stringent as those on the interstate movement of